





## MOUTRIE PIANOS

Unsurpassed for purity of tone, delicacy of touch and beauty of design.



GUARANTEED

for

FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$425.

Easy Payments can be arranged.

S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

[23-1]

## WASHING COATS

Cool in wear, light weight, very durable and wash splendidly.  
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

## MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 28.

## The "EL PALACIO" CIGARS

of distinction

Well-known for their flavour and aroma.

## THE EGYPTIAN FAVOURITES

Theodore Vailadis

A. G. Consis &amp; Co's

## CIGARETTES.

Sole Agents:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

[897]

## THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

## "TARZAN

OF THE

## APES"

PRICES

5.15 p.m.—\$1 &amp; 60 cts.

9.15 p.m.—\$2 &amp; \$1.00.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

[125]

## EMPIRE DAY.

## COMMEMORATION SERVICES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

## FUNCTION AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

## CRAIGENGOWER CLUB CELEBRATION.

Empire Day was celebrated in Hong Kong on Saturday, in a much more subdued manner than last year. A general holiday was observed by the Government, but the only outward sign, apart from the slightly moderated business aspect of the city, was the rather meagre display of national flags.

The commemoration services were held for the children. The Rev. (Capt.) Bunde, Chaplain to the Military Forces, and Bishop Pozzani delivered very helpful addresses at St. John's Cathedral and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception respectively. More than one school picnic was arranged for Saturday afternoon, and, thanks to the fine weather, that, provided an enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Chief Inspector of Schools, addressed some stimulating words of advice to the boys of St. Joseph's College at the function, which has been held in the College on Empire Day for some years past. A social gathering at the Craigengower Club, a golf tournament and supper at the Kowloon Club, and a cricket match on the Civil Service ground completed the local celebrations. The symphonia that had been specially arranged by the Polo Club had to be postponed until next Saturday owing to the effect of the recent rains on the turf at Happy Valley.

## AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Over a thousand school children attended the special Empire Day service at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday morning. Amongst others present was H. E. the Officer Administering the Government. The Cadet Company, under Lieut. A. O. Brown, occupied seats in the chancel. The service was fully choral and appropriate hymns were sung. Mr. J. W. White presiding at the organ. The major portion of the service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, but the Rev. J. Kirk Macneil also gave the special lesson for the occasion, and the Rev. R. A. Bunde, C.F., preached. At the conclusion of the service all present sang the National Anthem.

## AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Hong Kong, was filled on Saturday with children from the Roman Catholic Schools of the Colony, the following schools participating in the Commemoration Service:—Garrison School of Hong Kong, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), Students of the Cathedral Seminary, St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point), Yaumatei Chinese School, Hungnam Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaikwan Chinese School, Kai Lok Chinese School (Wanchai), and To Ying School (Mosque Street).

The service commenced with a prayer by the pupils of the Italian Convent for divine guidance at the Peace Conference. The Canticum of Moses was then rendered by St. Joseph's College and the Congregation, after which Bishop Pozzani delivered the following earnest address to the children.

Dear Children:—Once more it is my privilege to address you on Empire Day. When we were gathered here last year to thank Almighty God for the protection which He had extended to the British Empire the days were indeed dark and stormy, and it almost appeared at times as if the forces of Evil were to prevail over those who were fighting to establish the reign of Right and Justice in this world. In the midst of our great anxieties we placed our trust in God, and today we are here full of joy and thankfulness for the glorious victory which has at last, we fondly hope, ended all war and secured peace among the nations for ever.

There were terrible days during the war when it sometimes almost seemed that our enemies' boast was about to be realized, that England's day had come, and that the moment of her disintegration was at hand. Almighty God has not willed it so. Out of this appalling war the British Empire emerges greater and grander than ever, full of renewed energy, the recognized champion of mankind. Let us, therefore, thank God to-day with all our hearts, and let us pray to Him that, as He in His mercy protected the British Empire through the storm and stress of this greatest of all wars, so may He guide her destinies and enlighten the moulders of her policies during the long years of peace; may she be strong in the loyalty of all her Dominions, in the unity of purpose, enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice of all her far-flung people, and in the indomitable energy and valour of her sons. May Almighty God maintain her as the champion of the true liberties of mankind; may He guard her and her people from the pernicious influences of Bolshevism, for to her do the nations look as the enemy of oppression and terrorism in every form.

Let us pray to-day that we may be good and loyal citizens, faithful in our observance of the laws that are framed for our material comfort, and protection as well as for our spiritual welfare, and ever rendering a proper respect and obedience to those in authority. For thus, dear children, can you best show that you really desire to become good citizens and prove your love and loyalty to the country. While your hearts are young and your senses active, while your souls have the charm and freshness of early morning, draw nearer to God and love Him as faithful servants. Thus will you grow into manhood fortified by God's holy grace, worthy members of society, and honourable citizens of the mighty Empire under whose flag it is your very great privilege to live.

The sermon was followed by the singing of the "Magnificat" by St. Joseph's College and the Congregation. St. Joseph's College choir then rendered "The Salutaris" and "Te Deum Ergo," and the Bishop pronounced the benediction. After the singing of the "Laudate," the service concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

## AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The annual Empire Day function at St. Joseph's College was held on Saturday morning, when prizes, presented by the Old Boys' Association, for the best essays on Empire Day were distributed by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools. The school compound, in which the function took place, was richly decorated with Union Jacks, bunting, etc.

Mr. Ralphs, after expressing his regret at the absence of Bro. Amant, the Director, owing to ill-health, said:—I have to thank you, sir, for once again kindly inviting me to distribute the prizes awarded to various students for Empire Day Essays, and also for having given me the opportunity of reading the best of the essays sent in. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, especially in the First Class. The pupils in this class were asked to write an essay on "The part played by the Navy in the foundation, consolidation and defence of the British Empire." One competitor, while writing on the lines required, entitled his essay appropriately enough "Britain's Sure Shield." Five essays were selected from this class, and all were highly creditable. As they dealt in a very interesting way with the work of the British Navy, I showed the papers to Commander Turner, R.N., who pronounced them extraordinary good, and said that the writers deserved the greatest credit. The Commander was good enough to advise in the final selection, and named Leonard Xavier as having sent in the best essay, that of K. H. Erani, deserving honourable mention. The prize is accordingly awarded to Leonard Xavier, and I have very great pleasure in asking K. H. Erani to accept from me a special prize. I again congratulate St. Joseph's College on the patriotic spirit shown annually in the celebration of Empire Day, and also the members of St. Joseph's College Association, all old pupils of the College, who generously offer prizes for Empire Day essays. You all know that this day is specially set apart on occasion of the birth of Queen Victoria, in whose reign the greatest Empire developments took place. But on this day we should reflect not merely upon the greatness but also upon the dignity of the Empire and the responsibility which must rest upon all its citizens. The British Empire has been founded upon Justice and Freedom; that it may endure, these fundamental principles must ever be maintained, and it is the duty of all of us to take our responsibilities seriously, to do all we can for the Empire.

To serve the Empire, to live and, if need be, to die for it is the duty of every good citizen. We must keep ever in mind that the Empire does not exist for the good of any individual citizen above another, but for the common good, and if all have common benefits surely all have common duties. Before the war there was a tendency to forget this, there was a growing tendency for individuals to seek only their own selfish ends, and to give little thought to the common good. The war showed that this was only on the surface, or that such individuals were in the great minority—almost a negligible one. For when the call to arms came, our Empire rose as one man. There was no longer any distinction of class, colour, race, or creed. Kings, princes and peasants risked their lives alike, the sons of broad acres fought side by side with the pauper; the Christian, the Jew and the Mohammedan, dwellers from every part of our world-extended Empire, hurried to the call of duty and fought as brethren against the common foe.

Many of you will soon be old enough to take an active part in the world. How are you fitting yourselves for your mission? The fact that you are attending school proves that you have commenced well by getting a good education. You do well in your studies, but that is only a part of your education. You are doing well in another part of your education—I refer to games, valuable not only because of the physical training involved but because of the training in discipline, especially in the team games where each has to "play the game" and make it his whole aim not to win honour for himself but to see that his side wins. That is how we must play the game, whether it is in sport, or war, or commerce—think of our side, which is the Empire; keep ourselves sound, both in body and mind, and so maintain the Empire in its strength that it may in its turn help the weaker nations.

And drill the raw world for march of mind. "Till crowds at length he save, and crowns be just."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Conant thanked Mr. Ralphs, and called for cheers for the British Empire. The pupils then marched past, saluting the flag.

The winners of prizes were:—  
Class 1.—L. Xavier (1st), K. H. Erani (2nd).  
Class 2.—A. Gil.  
3A.—Eric A. G. Jordan.  
3B.—O. A. Kader.  
4A.—M. da Silva.  
4B.—B. Rasmussen.  
4C.—H. Nemaze.  
Class 4 (Kowloon)—P. Lasala.  
5A.—A. Ribeiro.  
5B.—Luk Tung Pak Nui.

## CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Craigengower Cricket Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday with a very enjoyable sports meeting, followed by a dance. The Club, having in the past few months established the "open door" policy, has been gaining a great deal in popularity, and the numerous additions recently made to its membership-roll make it evident that in being less conservative the Craigengower Club stands to gain a great deal of ground it has lost in the past few years. Mr. L. N. Mody, the President, Mr. B. Bass, Mr. F. G. Thompson and Dr. Low are largely responsible for the strides which the Club has been making, from a social, if not from a sporting, point of view. The influx of new members has made the extension of the sports pavilion necessary, and it was announced, amid much cheering, on Saturday, that Mr. Mody and Mr. Bellios, the President and Vice-President, have generously promised to defray the cost of this improvement.

It is interesting to note that the membership-roll contains four names that have been on it since the Club was formed, in a very modest style, 25 years ago—those of Messrs. E. Aquino, R. E. Bellios, J. H. Buttongie and R. Bass. The last-named has been Secretary for nearly the whole of that period, and has been one of its hardest and most enthusiastic workers.

If the sports on Saturday lacked that finish in arrangements that some expected, they provided, none the less, a very pleasant and amusing afternoon. Friends of the Club mustered in large numbers, the fair sex being well represented. They were accommodated in a long *shambura* that was erected on one side of the ground. The brass band of the Sociedade Philharmonica, under the tuition of Professor Rodriguez, enlivened the proceedings. Mr. W. Ward, as a clown, kept the children thoroughly amused with his antics.

The numerous entries for the sports made the judging sometimes a confusing task. The wheelbarrow race was won with great ease by D. Rumbahn, who was piloted by W. E. Cracker. In the potato-and-bucket race, Grove came in first but was disqualified owing to the disappearance of one of his potatoes, in favour of Omar, much to the latter's surprise. The little girls' race went to Agnes Dillon. The visitors' three-legged race was awarded to Rew and Brown, but it was an unsatisfactory event; it would have been far better if the visitors had been given either an individual run or a nomination event. The ladies' two nomination races, the ladies' two nomination races, proved the undoing of many who spoiled their chances through impatience. Miss Lizzie Tolan was fortunate in gaining a prize in each with the aid of A. W. Grimmett. Tilling the bucket proved the most amusing event on the programme.

F. G. Thompson, who was piloted by R. Markes, showed his agility in this direction by winning easily. In the tug-of-war the bachelors proved unequal to the married men, who had the advantage of weight.

The full sports results were as follows:—  
Wheelbarrow Race, 30 yds.—1, D. Rumbahn and W. E. Cracker; 2, H. Pereira and S. E. Ismail.  
Potato and Bucket Race, 30 yds.—1, U. M. Omar; 2, C. A. Goldenberg.  
Girls' Race, 75 yds. handicap.—1, Agnes Dillon; 2, Ruby Choo.  
Visitors' Three-legged Race, 100 yds.—1, J. Rew and F. J. Brown.  
Egg and Spoon Race, 30 yds.—1, Miss Lizzie Tolan and A. W. Grimmett; 2, Mrs. Lammer and Dr. Kew.  
Children's Race, 75 yards.—1, E. Alves; 2, D. Rumbahn.  
Threading Needle and Lighting Cigarette Race.—1, Mrs. S. W. Ho and J. F. Grove; 2, Miss Lizzie Tolan and A. W. Grimmett.  
Hand Race, 75 yards.—1, C. H. Osmond; 2, D. Baptista.  
Tilling the Bucket.—1, F. G. Thompson and R. Markes.  
Tug of War. Married men (W. Pitt, L. K. Hammett, B. W. Bradbury, C. Rodriguez, W. Hall, C. Aris, H. Stainfield, S. E. Ismail, A. W. Grimmett, and B. Marks, captained by Mr. D. Tolan) defeated the Single Men (W. Allan, F. G. Thompson, A. Areulli, L. Vincent, W. Rose, A. Goldenberg, W. E. Cracker, Dr. Kew, P. W. Vincent, and M. Manuk, captained by Mr. R. Bass).

The prizes were contributed by the Club, Messrs. J. H. N. Mody, J. E. Joseph, W. Allan, A. E. Hall, "A Friend," F. Ellis, J. F. Grove, L. Vincent, "Malcum," R. Bass, B. W. Bradbury.

Mr. J. H. N. Mody, having given away the prizes, thanked the ladies and gentlemen who attended for having by their presence, helped to make the gathering such a success. They were proud of their Club, which was now 25 years old, and he hoped that the Club would long live in the same flourishing condition which it now enjoyed. On behalf of the Club he thanked the Sociedade Philharmonica for having so kindly given their services, and he hoped to bring them back again. He had also to thank the clown, who had really helped the children to enjoy a pleasant afternoon.

Mr. Mody said he had one more important person to mention (Mr. Bass) and a very pleasing duty to perform. Mr. Bass had been Secretary of the Club for many years—since its much-shaded days—and had been such an ardent worker in its interests that a number of his friends in the Club had felt that they must make him a small presentation in token of their deep and genuine appreciation of the real, live interest he had displayed. It had, of course, been impossible to ask all the members of the Club to subscribe, but he was sure that every member cordially approved of the presentation in the name of the Club. The Club was deeply grateful to Mr. Bass, and he hoped the gold wrist watch and the gold cigarette case (which he handed to Mr. Bass) would serve as a reminder of the happy times they had enjoyed in the Club.

Mr. Bass, having been carried round the ground on the shoulders of his friends, returned thanks for the gifts. He said that Mr. Mody had flattered him; all he had done would have been done by anybody who had held the position of Secretary (Cries of "No, No.") He was very grateful for the gifts made to him by the members. The present flourishing state of the Club was due to the good-fellowship which existed among

its members, and he hoped that *bon camaraderie* would always exist. When they started the Club they had between 20 and 30 members, and the number had not increased mainly because they had not sufficient accommodation. This last season, however, there had been an influx of new members, and he was glad to announce that since October 1st about 50 gentlemen had joined. Mr. Mody and Mr. Bellios had very generously promised to defray the cost of an extension of their pavilion which would then be one of the best in the Colony. In conclusion, he thanked those who had provided the music, and the ladies who had served the refreshment. Music and dancing followed, and the evening was very pleasantly illuminated at night, when the members and their friends took part in a dance. The accommodation was strained to the utmost and some were forced to dance on the lawn outside. A cold of *franco* collation was served, and the Company enjoyed themselves very heartily till the early hours of the morning.

## AT THE KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The Kowloon Cricket Club celebrated Empire Day by holding a "Tombstone" Competition in the afternoon, and a supper and concert at night.

Mr. W. J. Owens won the competition, finishing up between the 11th and 15th holes, Mr. Hyde being a hole behind. Mr. Davison won the competition for the one who "died" nearest an unknown spot.

A company numbering over 45 sat down to supper at 8.30 p.m. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Hyde (who presided), Messrs. R. E. Lindell and J. H. Mead. Silver cups were presented to the winners of the golf competition, while Mr. G. Blair, who is leaving for Home by the *Leeward*, received a silver cigarette case from the members as a mark of their appreciation of the services he had rendered the Club. Messrs. Jennings, Harvey, Owens, Jones, and Hyde, contributed musical items at the concert which followed. The gathering broke up at a late hour after having spent a very convivial time.

## SUCCESSFUL AT HOME AT THE CLUB LUSITANO.

The Portuguese children who took part so successfully in a fancy-dress dance at the Catholic Union Club and at the Club de Recreio, recently, were invited by members of the Club Lusitano to give a repetition of their performance in the hall of that Club on Saturday.

The dance programme, which was practically the same as that of the previous occasion, was gone through in a manner that testified to the careful training the little folks had received at the hands of Mr. M. H. Baptista, assisted by Mr. C. H. Osmond.

The Club's spacious hall was nicely decorated with the flags of the Allies, and was filled to its utmost capacity by members, parents of the children, and their friends, who showed their appreciation of the manner in which the little ones acquitted themselves by warm applause after every item of the programme.

Some members of the Sociedade Philharmonica, under the direction of Mr. A. J. Rodrigues, contributed the music, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent, thanks to the promoter, Mr. A. J. Vieira Ribeiro, and his co-workers.

The following were the children who took part in the dances: The Misses "Cristina Maria Gutierrez, Bertha Dolores Yua, Celeste Carolina Osmond, Maria Leticia Gutierrez, Maria Lourdes Gutierrez, Lindamaria Maria Gutierrez, Elfrida Vitoria Barros, Regina Maria Vieira Ribeiro, Carmen Maria Vas, Olga Maria Baptista, and Julia Maria Gutierrez (standard bearer); Messrs. Henrique Alberto Barros, Luiz Victor Antonio, Cesar Augusto Cunha, Henrique Alberto Barros, Julio Carmo Vieira Ribeiro, Manoel Alberto Baptista, Henrique Maria Noronha Brito, Henrique Maria Barretto, Arthur Frederico Vieira Ribeiro, Vicente Ferrer da Rocha, and Eduardo Lionel Vas (dance master).

The Portuguese Consul, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, has extended an invitation to these talented children to another performance at the forthcoming Peace Celebration.

**MAGISTRATE AND INTERPRETER.**  
HOW MANY EGGS WERE THERE?  
A Chinese boy was charged at the Magistracy on Saturday, with stealing some eggs from a hawk.

The complainant said that the defendant and three other boys snatched eleven or twelve eggs and ran away. He chased them and arrested the defendant.

Mr. Lindell: How many eggs?—The Interpreter: Some eggs.

Mr. Lindell (with slight emphasis): Yes, how many?—The Interpreter: Three or four.

—The Interpreter: I'm sure he said twelve.

—The Interpreter: No, he said three or four.

—The Magistrate was not convinced. Sergt. Eerner (interposing): The complainant said a dozen eggs when he first came to the Police Station.

Mr. Lindell: I thought something was wrong. (To the interpreter): Ask the complainant how many eggs were taken.

On the question being put, the reply was "Twelve."

Mr. Lindell (very emphatically, to the Interpreter): There you are! If you would listen as well as I do you would make a much better interpreter.

The Interpreter: Excuse me, sir. I think I made a mistake.

The little thief was found guilty, and sentenced to twenty-four hours' detention, and to ten strokes with the birch.



## GERMANY'S DECISION?

## THE PEACE TREATY "UNACCEPTABLE":

"WE WILL NEVER SIGN A PEACE OF ENSLAVEMENT".

"THE PRODUCT OF OUR ENEMIES' REVENGEFUL HYSTERIA."

## ALLIED FORCES FIGHTING TURKS AT SMYRNA.

## IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT ON REQUISITIONED SHIPPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE PEACE TREATY.

## RESULT OF CONFERENCE AT SPA.

COPENHAGEN, May 20th.

A German semi-official telegram from Versailles states that at a conference held at Spa, between Herr Debrunberg, Count von Rantzau, Herr Wissel and Herr Siedekum and the economic and financial experts, it was completely agreed that the draft Peace Treaty was unacceptable, but that Germany would make every effort to find a practicable basis of peace, which would take into account the enemies' justifiable demands and those capable of being borne and carried out by the Germans.

## COUNTER-PROPOSALS SECRETLY DISCUSSED.

BERLIN, May 20th.

The *Tagblatt* states that Peace counter-proposals were secretly discussed at a secret session of the Peace Committee of the National Assembly, after which they were sent to Versailles. They will probably be presented on May 22nd.

## PRESIDENT EBERT'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

BERLIN, May 19th.

A procession of Germans from abroad marched to the Wilhelmstrasse and presented to President Ebert and Herr Scheidemann a protest against the Peace Treaty.

President Ebert, in a speech, said: "We will never sign a peace of enslavement, the product of our enemies' revengeful hysteria." Foreign countries which know German industry and productivity will not permit the proscription of the Germans abroad, whom the Treaty hits hardest of all.

## GERMANY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

Herr Scheidemann, addressing another demonstration of German-Austrians and Germans in front of the Imperial Chancellery, said that the *Entente's* attempt to prevent the union of Germany and German-Austria would never succeed, for the call of kinship was too strong. The Treaty was as dear to Germany as any of the named regions in the old Empire.

## ECONOMIC EFFECT ON GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 19th.

A Peace Committee, at the wish of the Ministry of Economics, exhaustively reviewed the economic effects of the Treaty upon Germany.

The Committee alleged that the Allied demands, as regards coal, would leave a deficit of 50 per cent. for home requirements, spelling the collapse of German economic life.

The surrender of the sea-worthy fishing fleet would mean unemployment for 65,000 seamen.

The stoppage of interest on payments of war loans would bring Germany on the verge of an abyss, owing to disturbances.

## GERMAN WORKERS WILL NOT SUBMIT.

BERLIN, May 19th.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an article by the Peace Delegate, Herr Geisbert, who returned from Versailles yesterday. Herr Geisbert says: "No Government can sign this Treaty with the conviction that it can be carried out. The German workers, who are accustomed to fighting, will not submit to the yoke of slavery."

## A GERMAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

PARIS, May 19th.

The *Temps* correspondent in Berlin says that Herr Noke made the statement that it was impossible for any Government to force any people to observe the Peace Terms, which meant ruin to every individual.

The only possible solution was a League of Nations for common work, based on mutual interest.

The *Temps* correspondent predicts a Government crisis.

## GERMAN DELEGATES RETURN.

PARIS, May 19th.

Count von Rantzau and Herr Lohberg and Geisbert, who returned, accompanied by General von Hecht, military expert, Herr Wassermann, Director of the Reichs Bank, and forty others, including a number of additional military and naval experts.

## YET ANOTHER PROTEST!

BERLIN, May 19th.

Count von Rantzau has handed Mr. Clemenceau a Note, protesting against the articles in the Peace Treaty, providing for the expulsion of German Missions from Allied territories.

## AMERICAN RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.

Congress has been convened for May 19th. It will be a very momentous sitting, in view of the question of the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the acceptance of the League Covenant. Republican Majority and a historic contest in the Senate is expected.

It is believed that the Republicans have been studying methods for separating the League from the Peace Treaty, in view of the early ratification of the latter, and further discussion of the latter. A group of Republican Senators have, however, announced that they will permit the League to become a Party matter and will vote independently thereon, which is significant, in view of the Republican's narrow majority in the Senate.

## PEACE TERMS IN FULL NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

LONDON, May 19th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Macmaster's request for the publication of the Peace Terms in full, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the heads of the Big Four, for reasons which could not be disclosed, considered this inadvisable.

A similar course was being adopted in Allied Parliaments.

The decision, equally applied to the financial clauses relating to reparation.

The heads of the Allied Governments would reconsider the subject after May 22nd.

## TURKEY.

## DISINTEGRATION OF TURKISH EMPIRE.

PARIS, May 17th.

The Council of Four today discussed the problem of the Ottoman Empire. Mr. E. S. Montagu, accompanied by a delegation of prominent Indian Moslems, was present and explained that the excessive reduction of Turkey would, infallibly, cause the deepest discontent amongst the Muslims of India.

No decision was reached on the question of the division of Turkey in Asia into several zones.

## NO DECISION YET REACHED.

PARIS, May 19th.

The Council of Four have examined the future of the Ottoman Empire. They have not reached a decision. There is reason to believe that Turkey will continue to exist as a politically, a sovereign State.

The rights of France to Syria will be safeguarded. Negotiations are proceeding favourably, and will be ended shortly.

## ALLIED FORCE IN SMYRNA.

PARIS, May 19th.

Official news from Smyrna confirms reports of fighting between Greeks and Turks. It says that an international force has been landed at Smyrna. The force is almost entirely composed of Greeks, numbering 12,000. France, Britain and Italy are also represented, with 500 men each.

## ALLIED FORCES TO OCCUPY SMYRNA.

PARIS, May 20th.

A message from Constantinople, dated May 19th, states that Admiral Calthorpe has notified the Governor-General of Smyrna that, in accordance with Article Seven of the Armistice Convention, the Allied forces will occupy the fortifications of Smyrna and that Greek troops will occupy the town.

An Allied detachment has been landed to guard the Consulates.

French troops are guarding the principal mosques in Stambul, to prevent disorders.

## THE ITALIAN IMPASSE.

PARIS, May 19th.

The Adriatic problem is nearing solution along the lines of the internationalist on of Fiume.

## PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED.

PARIS, May 19th.

No decision has been reached on the subject of Fiume and the Dalmatian coast.

## THE AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES.

## CREDENTIALS EXCHANGED.

ST. GERMAIN, May 19th.

The credentials of the Austrian Delegation and the Inter-Allied Commission were examined by each other this afternoon. The formalities lasted five minutes.

## WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

## PROGRESS OF THE NEW BILL.

LONDON, May 20th.

In the House of Lords, the "Justice of the Peace Qualification of Women Bill" passed its second reading, with the assent of the Government.

The Bill makes women eligible as magistrates.

## A SHIPPING DISASTER.

## AMERICAN STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

STOCKHOLM, May 20th.

The steamer *Lake Phoebe*, from Baltimore, struck a mine off Gothenburg and sank in five minutes. The crew of 37 is safe.

## INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS LEAGUE.

## SOME INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

LONDON, May 20th.

The new International League of Red Cross Societies have their headquarters at Geneva, where General Sir David Henderson, Director-General, will shortly take up his residence.

The Articles of Association and by-laws of the League have been drawn up by the American, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Red Cross Societies, and any other Society duly authorised by the Government of the country in which it is situated is eligible for admission to the League, which will be governed by a Council to which every accredited Red Cross organisation is authorised to send five representatives, but each organisation will have only one vote.

In invitations to 25 countries to join the League, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have each got the same distinct recognition as Britain.

The Board of Governors will consist of 15, which number will give ample scope for the representation of the Dominions and India.

## FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

## NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

HELSINKI, May 19th.

A Bolshevik cruiser, two torpedo-boats, and a number of mine-sweepers, were sunk at six this morning. Simultaneously, the Bolshevik batteries at Krasnaja Gorka shelled the Finnish coast. In the vicinity were British warships, which did not fire on the Bolsheviks. After a 35 minutes' battle, the Bolsheviks fled to Kronstadt.

It is reported that one Bolshevik vessel was sunk and another stranded.

It appears that the Bolshevik squadron from Kronstadt consisted of an armoured cruiser, two large torpedo-boats, and three mine-layers. Learning that the squadron was coming out and hearing of the bombardment of the Finnish coast, the British squadron, consisting of three or four warships, immediately steamed up and engaged the Bolsheviks in the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland at 10.15 in the morning.

The Bolshevik ships were completely out-ranged. None of their shots reached the British vessels.

The Bolsheviks broke off the engagement at 10.50, and fled, under cover of the Kronstadt guns.

There is no confirmation of the report of the sinking and stranding of Bolshevik ships.

## GENERAL DENIKIN'S VICTORY.

LONDON, May 19th.

Reuter learns that the Head of the British Military Mission to Ekaterinodar has telegraphed to the War Office stating that General Denikin is personally conducting the operations against Tauris.

Ten thousand prisoners, twenty-eight guns, and 150 machine-guns have already been captured.

## GENERAL KOLTCHAK'S OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, May 20th.

A telegram from Omsk, dated May 19th, states that General Koltchak's troops repulsed the Reds north of Omsk, 100 miles from Viatka. General Koltchak successfully continues his offensive north and south of the Kazan railway, capturing prisoners and booty.

## GDOFF CAPTURED.

COPENHAGEN, May 19th.

An Estonian *contingent* states that the Estonian army, continuing its advance on a hundred-kilometre front between Narva and Gdoff, has reached the river Luga, 150 kilometres west of Petrograd.

A Russian division, under Estonian command, recaptured the town of Gdoff, and took 2,500 prisoners and much war material.

## LETTS CAPTURE RIGA.

COPENHAGEN, May 19th.

The Latvian Guards have captured Riga and have shot most of the Bolshevik commissaries there.

## POISON-GAS TO BE USED.

LONDON, May 19th.

Reuter learns that the Bolsheviks are already employing poison-gas on the northern front, preparations were being made to retaliate. (Cheers). Every five brave troops against the Soviet forces inhuman methods.

## THE NEW BRITISH ARMY.

## PROPOSAL TO FORM GUARDS REGIMENT.

LONDON, May 19th.

In the House of Commons, Capt. Guest, speaking to Sir H. B. Higgins, stated that the matter of forming a regiment of Guards, consisting of men from the Dominions, was being carefully considered. No statement was yet possible.

## RELEASE OF CONTROLLED SHIPPING.

## IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 19th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a statement on the Ministry of Shipping Estimates, Mr. Leslie Mackenzie said that the policy was to release shipping from control at the earliest possible moment after attention had been given to demobilisation and repatriation.

By the end of July all the Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders available for repatriation would have left Britain. The policy in releasing ships was to return (tonnage as soon as possible to the routes from which they were withdrawn.

By May 6th, 240 standard ships, amounting to 1,000,000 tons, had been completed.

In August 1918, the total tonnage of the world's ocean-going steamers was 40,000,000, of which Britain owned 18,500,000; whereas, at the beginning of 1919, the figures were 35,500,000 tons and 15,250,000 tons, respectively.

## THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

## LIEUT. COL. HAWKER'S START.

ST. JOHN'S, May 19th.

Great crowds witnessed the departure of a Lieut. Col. Hawker from Mount Pearl, six miles west of the city. The weather was very favourable, cold, clear, sunny, and cloudless, and he made a very satisfactory beginning.

He first flew eastwards over the city past the Quiddi, signalling "Fares well" to the crowd.

He was then flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet, crossing the encircling range of hills and flew out over the Atlantic.

## THE MYSTERY HEIGHTENS.

LONDON, May 19th.

At nine-thirty this evening, the fate of Lieut. Col. Hawker was shrouded in mystery. Flying circles do not place much reliance on the reports that he is near Ireland.

The mystery has been heightened by a wireless message received at Limerick at 7.20 p.m., stating that Lieut. Col. Hawker was 400 miles west of Ireland, flying well. Mr. Hawker waited at Brooklands until nine p.m., when he left in a rather anxious frame of mind.

It is reported that Lieut. Col. Hawker was 400 miles off the Irish coast, at 1 p.m. on May 19th.

Lieut. Col. Hawker was reported to be 130 miles off Ireland at four this afternoon.

## LIEUT. COL. HAWKER'S FATE NOT KNOWN.

LONDON, May 19th.

The Admiralty announced that Lieut. Col. Hawker's machine came down 40 miles from Loophead, at the mouth of the Shannon, and was picked up. The fate of the airman is not clear.

## DISASTER TO THE "N.C. 1".

NEW YORK, May 19th.

Lloyd's correspondent at Horta states that the crew of the V.C. 1 have been brought in. The V.C. 1 fell into the sea and sank, 120 miles from Flores.

The American Naval Headquarters in London learns that the crew of the V.C. 1 are safe aboard the American warship *Columbin*. The locality is not mentioned.

## "N.C. 1" A TOTAL WRECK.

NEW YORK, May 19th.

The crew of the V.C. 1 were picked up by the *Junia*, after toiling in the sea on a damaged plane for five hours. The men were quite fatigued and sea-sick. The plane was almost a total wreck. Commander Bellingham stated that he was last away from Trepanay and was guided by the smoke, searchlights, and star-shells of destroyers. He did not meet with any trouble, until he encountered a fog at 11.10 on Saturday morning, when he alighted on the water.

## HOW THE "N.C. 1" MET DISASTER.

LONDON, May 19th.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, of the V.C. 1, who is now at Horta, relates the following story of the disaster.

"His aeroplane flew over icebergs, accompanied by the V.C. 3, with which it lost touch at midnight. The night was very dark, but starry, and, later, when the moon came out, the air became hazy, and the machine climbed from 800 to 3,500 feet.

Each destroyer was successfully located, the first by star-shells, which were visible 40 miles distant. The course was frequently corrected according to the position of the destroyers.

All worries disappeared at dawn, but a fog was encountered at 8 a.m., which was traversed, but which they re-encountered at 8.45 a.m., when the sun disappeared. All sense of direction was then lost. The compass, spinning, indicated a steep bank and Lieut. Commr. Read had visions of a possible nose-dive.

The sun fortunately reappeared and an even keel was regained, and the course lay between the fog and the upper layers of the clouds. The altitude was raised to 3,200 feet. Light rain was met at 11.10 a.m., and, suddenly, at 11.27 a.m., he saw the outline of rocks along Flores Island. The seaplane was 45 miles off its calculated position.

This was first seen since Destroyer 16. Owing to the fog thickening, Destroyer 23 was missed, and the idea of landing on Punta Delgada was abandoned.

## GERMANY.

## THE NEW YEAR DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 19th.

The trial has begun of the Socialists, Herrs Leebow and Daenig, on charges in connection with the disturbances in Berlin on January 1st. Herr Daenig, who is ill, was absent. The court was guarded by troops with machine-guns.

## FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

## AIR ATTACK ON JALLAHABAD.

SALUDA, May 21st.

A telegram reporting an aerial attack on Jallahabad says the bomb raids were highly successful.

In a night raid Captain Carbery dropped four small bombs on the Amir's palace.

In a day raid four bombs were dropped amongst 200 infantry on parade, inflicting about 30 casualties. The infantry scattered into the barracks, which were bombed by the next raid. Six direct hits were obtained in all.

Bombs were dropped in the town, which is much knocked about.

Fifteen machines participated and nearly two tons of bombs were dropped.

## SIGNS OF ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 21st.

Reuter learns that the latest news from India shows that Afghan troops have appeared at the head of the Kurram Valley, and opposite one of the outposts of Quetta.

The frontier tribes remain quiet.

## RESPECTIVE MINISTERS RETURNING.

SALUDA, May 19th.

The British Agent of Kabul has been recalled.

The Afghan envoy at Simla is returning.

## A VISIT TO THE COUNCIL OF FOUR.

PARIS, May 19th.

Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill have arrived, it is understood on a visit to the Council of Four, connected with the trouble in Afghanistan.

## STRIKE ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

## DETENTION OF STEAMERS.

PORT SAID, May 19th.

The employees of the Suez Canal Company struck work on May 19th, for an increase of pay and a reduction of hours. A sympathetic general strike was declared yesterday by all the trades directly or indirectly concerned with Canal traffic.

Lloyd's representative at Port Said, telegraphing on May 19th, states that canal-heavers and engineers, including those in the employ of the Canal Company, have struck work, causing a detention of steamers.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

## PRICE GRADUALLY FALLING.

LONDON, May 19th.

Silver is quoted at 53½d. and 53½d. The market is quiet.

Silver is quoted at 53½d. The market is idle.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## THE STUDENTS' STRIKE AT PEKING.

PEKING, May 23rd.

Practically every school and college, as well as the University, in Peking, is on strike against the award of the Peace Conference, of Tangshan to Japan.

Immature students are hurrying through the streets.

## WHAT CHINA NEEDS AT PRESENT.

LONDON, May 20th.

Presiding at an Anglo-Chinese meeting at Caxton Hall, in the presence of the League of Nations Union, Lord Bryce said that the Chinese race was still strong and virile. China required the sympathetic aid of the Powers who desired her safety and welfare.

China needed a uniform system of law and Courts of Justice; also proper currency and the exploitation of her mines and other natural sources of wealth by foreigners.

Concessions should be regulated by the withdrawal, from the political scene, of Germany, whose ambitious and aggressive action had appeared with conspicuous harshness in China. If this were done, it would make the task easier.

Reform ought to be undertaken immediately, if bankruptcy and anarchy were to be averted, and, if carried out in a wide and liberal spirit, would rescue China from her present dangers and give her an incomparably important position in the world of commerce.

## TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA.

SINGAPORE, May 24th.

A volcano at Klot, in the department of Kediri, Java, has gone into eruption, and caused awful devastation. Fifty thousand are reported dead, including twelve Europeans.

## ARMED ROBBERIES IN THE CITY.

## SOLDIERS AS POLICEMEN.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chi-pak gave notice to the Legislative Council on May 5th of the following question:—

In view of the fact that armed robberies have been so frequent of late, will the Government arrange with the Military Authorities to have a sufficient number of soldiers recruited for regular police duties until the present wave of crime has subsided, or the regular Police Force has been adequately strengthened?

The Government reply is as follows:—

Men seconded from the Garrison have been employed as Police men since March 18th, 1918. At the present time twenty-three men from the Manchester Regiment and 23 from the 5th Punjab Regiment are doing regular police duties. The Police Force has recently been strengthened by the addition of eighteen Chinese constables, eight men have recently arrived from India, and a further draft of eleven men is due very shortly. Twenty European constables have been demobilized and some of them are en route for Hongkong.

It is considered that these arrangements are sufficient.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook-gwan notice to the Legislative Council on May 5th of the following questions:—

(1) With reference to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letter of November 6th, 1918, addressed to me as a result of my remarks at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject of the suppression of serious crime, and subsequently published in the local Press, will the Government state:—















## CORRESPONDENCE.

## POLICE RESERVISTS' APPEAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—I hope it will not be imagined that the letters concerning the Guimaraes case which have appeared in the newspapers during the past few days represent the general opinion of members of the Police Reserve. The undisciplined unit which has been served up has given me a feeling of nausea. This picture of a poor, loyal, long-suffering individual being hauled ignominiously before a board of Prussian bullies is an ugly distortion of the facts drawn by a few mean, petty-minded snivellers. They do not realise the discredit which they bring upon a body of men who are glad that they have been able to do a little useful work during the past four years, and, I suppose, if they did realise it they would not care to be of that type.

This "undisciplined" unit about their being volunteers and not slaves is probably a lie. If being driven to do something against their will represents a state of slavery they are slaves right enough. No one imagines they are carrying out their duties willingly now, and were the facts sifted, I doubt if it would be found that any of them were ever enthusiastic "volunteers." I have done patrol work. I have done watch supervising work; and I have grumbled at both. I have criticised my sergeant. I have ventured the opinion to more than one brother constable, whilst guarding the wharves, that an Inspector's job appeared to be a particularly "soft thing," and I may have gone so far as to suggest that the Superintendent's main duty "was to avoid tripping over his sword on spectacular occasions." I don't mind a man grumbling. I would stand up for my rights and fight like the devil against any abuse of authority; but, honestly, I don't think I would slack work. Knowing that I should throw extra duties on to my colleagues by so doing and then, when properly brought to book, try to escape punishment by talking a lot of balderdash about "the rights of free men" and the terrible injustice done by "junks in other" to those who had made all kinds of sacrifices in order to do their very little bit to keep the flag flying.

I know nothing about the record of P. C. Guimaraes. If he had a good record, I certainly think that a fine of \$3 and two extra patrols, or, in the alternative, 3 days C.B. and two extra patrols excessive punishment for a first offence. It has not been my experience, or the experience of any constables I know, that the Disciplinary Board is inclined to pass severe sentences without cause. Nothing more was heard of the matter, apparently, until some two months later. Then Guimaraes paid the \$3 and was told that extra patrols were necessary in order to complete the sentence. He refused to do them, and hence the trouble. I don't think legal technicalities should be considered at all in a case of this kind. It seems obvious to me that Guimaraes paid the fine when it was pointed out to him, or when he appreciated the fact that, owing to a loosely-worded sentence, there was an excellent chance of his escaping the extra duties awarded. If he thought from the first that he could escape by the simple expedient of paying the money why did he not pay at once and have done with it? The written notification was "Fined \$3 or 3 days C.B. and two extra patrols." After reflection, he saw that the Philippines had been delivered bound into his hands. He paid the money and insisted that all the remaining part of the punishment was an alternative. The sentence should have read: "Fined \$3 (or 3 days C.B. as an alternative) and two extra patrols."

I object to a man being hauled as a hero because he has wriggled out of a sentence upon a mere technicality such as this when the principle underlying the organisation to which he belongs is supposed to be a willingness on the part of the members to do what they can for the good of the Colony. If P. C. Guimaraes honestly considered he had been unjustly treated why did he not appeal against the sentence? In the circumstances, it is lamentable to my mind, that other members of the Force, including officers, should have guaranteed the legal expenses in order to enable him to "trip up" the members of the Disciplinary Board. If there had been any principle involved, it would have been a different matter, but obviously there was not. Supposing the members of the Disciplinary Board do not understand English. What then? If the P. C. had been the loyalist we are asked to believe, he might have pointed out to them how this sentence could have been construed. In any case, his colleagues need not have supported him in the attitude he adopted.

I have no sympathy with Mr. Hough's stupidity and his repetition of "Sir, sir, sir." It is clear that he has no qualification to sit upon the Board and should be removed, but this does not lessen the humiliation that many Police Reservists must feel at the course the case took. Those worthies who guaranteed the money have the satisfaction of knowing that they have won, and also the supreme satisfaction of knowing that to the general public they have made it appear that the Police Reserve are anxious to adopt any little subterfuge to get out of doing Police work at a time when it is known that every effort is being made to lighten their duties as much as possible, when duties, as at present arranged, only come once in fifty days and when it is only a matter of a month or two before the Force will be demobilised. That is a delightful ending to four and a half years of useful work.—Yours, etc.,

A POLICE RESERVIST.  
Hongkong, May 25th.

SIR.—It is very gratifying to me, and I am sure to the whole force of the Police Reservists likewise with the exception perhaps of a few who hold positions of seniority, to note that amongst a force of about 800 men there is at least one bold heart in the person of Mr. W. Guimaraes, whom I heartily call the hero of the Police Constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve, in appealing against the injustice meted out to him, by the senior members of that force.

It is surprising that the Government of Hongkong permits men who serve the Colony gratuitously, to be tried and sentenced by men who, dressed in uniform and holding positions of seniority, do not in other phases of life hold higher social or commercial positions, as evidenced by the deplorable lack of legal knowledge in the Board by which Mr. Guimaraes was tried. Perhaps, had Mr. Guimaraes been present on that Board the case would have been settled in a manner different from what it turned out to be, as I think he would there and then have given some tips to a member of that Board whose qualifications would, perhaps, better suit auctioneering than judiciary.

The majority of the Hongkong Police Reserve consists of Portuguese. These elements of Hongkong, at the outbreak of the war, voluntarily offered their services to defend the Colony against possible riots or attacks, without expectation of any reward or remuneration, as they enjoy the hospitality of this British Colony and believe that where the British flag waves there are no slaves and all enjoy equal privileges, irrespective of nationality and creed. They wholeheartedly supported the movement inaugurated by Sir Francis Henry May, our late Governor, which led to the eventual creation of this large force.

Now, since they have joined this force so cheerfully, why, then, not let them off in the same manner? Why drain off the cup of their patience to its utmost dregs? We had a previous case to this of a Police Reservist's appeal in which he lost, and it apparently made timid hearts of the force muzzle their mouths owing to the wrong impression that it is vain to appeal, but the Force is now fortunate to have a hero in the person of Mr. Guimaraes, who has proven that our Court of Justice upholds the tradition of British justice.

The Reservists at the commencement of War were, I think, impressed that their services were required for the defence of the Colony against riots or possible invasion; but, indeed, they never expected such hard times as at present. First came the duties of patrolling streets, they grumbled but bore on; next came the ordinances, still the yoke was borne; four years passed, and now they have sentences of confinement in barracks, vexatious cell duties in which they have to join in company with sardonic looking Indian constables and Chinese *lukeas* to look after the safe detention of prisoners, extra patrol duties, and "all sorts of punishment meted out by a Board of gentlemen, the majority of whom have but slight, if any, legal knowledge."

That Inspector A. E. S. Alves, a senior member of the Reserve, was privatised, is a matter which calls much attention of the public. But this is what P. C. Guimaraes (R.) said, but, perhaps, the Inspector has also the same defect with his ear as the Assistant Superintendent, H. K. P. R.

It is time, now that the War is over, to dishband these well-tried men of this force as the staff of the regular Police is much augmented by an enlistment of a large number of men. Can it be that, as the former senior member of the force has been decorated with a C.B.E., the other senior members are following in his track to have such similar letters added after their names? If not, why not dishband the force? Our Government has an overflowing treasury, so why not enlist the services of military men to do the work? I am sure this suggestion would meet with their approval, as by taking up the work they would have some money coming in as well as have a feeling that the whole Force—except, I think, a few and an insignificant number anyway—would feel very much obliged to them.

But anyway, if the Government is not prepared to incur the expenditure, I am sure that, if the military men accept, the members of the Police Reserve would not mind paying and let the Treasury continue to overflow.—Yours, etc.,

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—It is very gratifying to me, and I am sure to the whole force of the Police Reservists likewise with the exception perhaps of a few who hold positions of seniority, to note that amongst a force of about 800 men there is at least one bold heart in the person of Mr. W. Guimaraes, whom I heartily call the hero of the Police Constables of the Hongkong Police Reserve, in appealing against the injustice meted out to him, by the senior members of that force.

It is surprising that the Government of Hongkong permits men who serve the Colony gratuitously, to be tried and sentenced by men who, dressed in uniform and holding positions of seniority, do not in other phases of life hold higher social or commercial positions, as evidenced by the deplorable lack of legal knowledge in the Board by which Mr. Guimaraes was tried. Perhaps, had Mr. Guimaraes been present on that Board the case would have been settled in a manner different from what it turned out to be, as I think he would there and then have given some tips to a member of that Board whose qualifications would, perhaps, better suit auctioneering than judiciary.

The majority of the Hongkong Police Reserve consists of Portuguese. These elements of Hongkong, at the outbreak of the war, voluntarily offered their services to defend the Colony against possible riots or attacks, without expectation of any reward or remuneration, as they enjoy the hospitality of this British Colony and believe that where the British flag waves there are no slaves and all enjoy equal privileges, irrespective of nationality and creed. They wholeheartedly supported the movement inaugurated by Sir Francis Henry May, our late Governor, which led to the eventual creation of this large force.

Now, since they have joined this force so cheerfully, why, then, not let them off in the same manner? Why drain off the cup of their patience to its utmost dregs? We had a previous case to this of a Police Reservist's appeal in which he lost, and it apparently made timid hearts of the force muzzle their mouths owing to the wrong impression that it is vain to appeal, but the Force is now fortunate to have a hero in the person of Mr. Guimaraes, who has proven that our Court of Justice upholds the tradition of British justice.

The Reservists at the commencement of War were, I think, impressed that their services were required for the defence of the Colony against riots or possible invasion; but, indeed, they never expected such hard times as at present. First came the duties of patrolling streets, they grumbled but bore on; next came the ordinances, still the yoke was borne; four years passed, and now they have sentences of confinement in barracks, vexatious cell duties in which they have to join in company with sardonic looking Indian constables and Chinese *lukeas* to look after the safe detention of prisoners, extra patrol duties, and "all sorts of punishment meted out by a Board of gentlemen, the majority of whom have but slight, if any, legal knowledge."

That Inspector A. E. S. Alves, a senior member of the Reserve, was privatised, is a matter which calls much attention of the public. But this is what P. C. Guimaraes (R.) said, but, perhaps, the Inspector has also the same defect with his ear as the Assistant Superintendent, H. K. P. R.

It is time, now that the War is over, to dishband these well-tried men of this force as the staff of the regular Police is much augmented by an enlistment of a large number of men. Can it be that, as the former senior member of the force has been decorated with a C.B.E., the other senior members are following in his track to have such similar letters added after their names? If not, why not dishband the force? Our Government has an overflowing treasury, so why not enlist the services of military men to do the work? I am sure this suggestion would meet with their approval, as by taking up the work they would have some money coming in as well as have a feeling that the whole Force—except, I think, a few and an insignificant number anyway—would feel very much obliged to them.

But anyway, if the Government is not prepared to incur the expenditure, I am sure that, if the military men accept, the members of the Police Reserve would not mind paying and let the Treasury continue to overflow.—Yours, etc.,

JOJO GUTZ.  
Hongkong, May 24th.

JAPANESE ROYCOTT.  
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR.—As your readers must be under the impression that the paragraph in your last Saturday's issue emanated from me I would esteem it a favour if you would kindly give me space to correct this.

I was only a few hours in Shanghai and knew nothing about a boycott being outside some of the Chinese shops reading: "No Japanese bank-notes received here."

Your reporter had no authority whatever to quote my name.—Yours very truly,

G. GRIMBLE.  
Hongkong, May 25th.

The Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Naval Forces in the Mediterranean has declared the following blockades raised from February 21st, 1919:—Blockade of Cavalla; blockade of the Mediterranean Coast of Bulgaria; blockade of the Dardanelles coast and Turkey; and blockade of the Coasts of Caramania and Syria.

## TRADE REPORT.

## EXPORTS.

RICE. Owing to an active demand from America and Cuba, coupled with paucity of supplies, our market has advanced very considerably since our last report. Even at the present high rates, many of the dealers are not inclined to enter into fresh commitments, owing, no doubt, to the impression in native circles that supplies are likely to be meagre until the advent of the New Season.

American buyers have advanced their limits, but they are still a good deal below the prices at which business could be done with this market.

The present quotations are as follows: Siam Garden, \$12.75 to \$13; Siam Straight, \$11.50; Siam Canal, \$11; Saigon Long, \$10.50; Saigon Round, \$10.50; Peking White, \$12.10 (New crop).

Freight. The freight rate on rice to the Pacific Coast was reduced on the 22nd inst. from 6s. 10d. to 6s. 8d. per ton of 2,000 lbs.

HIDES. There is next to nothing doing in the closing rates are: Cows, 6 1/2 lbs. at 4.50 per piece; buffaloes, 15 1/2 lbs. at 6.00 per piece.

There are no supplies.

SUGAR. There is a small demand. The 2 1/2 lb. assortment can be had at about 24s. per piece.

LAND. Large buying orders have come to hand from the English and French markets. The South American markets, also, have shown great activity. Many of the dealers are fully booked up to August next, and it will be difficult to find sellers of large parcels even at the present high values. We quote new tin at 237, and old tin at 236 25.

CASHEW. There is a small stock for which the quotations are: 75/80 per cent., \$215; 50/55 per cent., \$225.

ANISSEED. 15 per cent. at \$155. A quiet market.

TEA. There is a good demand at \$21.80.

GALLNUTS are quoted at \$42.50, but there is no business.

STAR ANISSEED.—A small business has been done at \$22.50.

PEPPER. No. 1 at \$27.50, and No. 2 at \$25.50. There is a good demand for No. 1 grade.

WOOD OIL. Some business has been put through at \$22.50.

TIN is quiet, 92 per cent. at \$34. 98 per cent. at \$32. 96 per cent. at \$78.

EXCHANGE.

In connection with the export trade of the Colony a survey of the exchange conditions obtaining during the three weeks ended the 24th instant will not be without interest to exporters and to importers in the U.S.A. and Europe.

Exchange opened, on the first of the month slightly lower than the quotations on the last working day in April, the sterling selling rate being 3s. 4 1/2d. and gold dollars 79 1/2. The tone was on the weak side, and official rates for the day closed at a farthing and one-half per dollar lower. A recovery took place on the 2nd, the opening rates being the same as on the 1st. Between the 2nd and the 7th the range of prices was small, a rise of 1/4d. and 1/2 per dollar being recorded on the 3rd, a drop of 1/4 1/4 per dollar on the 5th in American T/T, followed on the 7th by a rise of a farthing and 92 1/2 cents in exchange on the U.S. The opening rates on the 8th were without change, but rates weakened during the day, and closed a farthing and 92 1/2 cents lower.

Rumours of an early removal of the embargo on silver in the U.S. were circulated on the 8th, and although rates opened unchanged on the 9th the market hardened considerably, the day closing with rates a farthing and 5/8ths gold higher, and, it is believed business was done at well over quotations. The publication of the decision of the British Government to release the restrictions relating to the export of silver was calculated to strengthen exchange, the market anticipating a rise in the price of the metal. T/T on London rose on the 10th to 3s. 6d. and on America to 82 1/4. A gain of three farthings and Gold 15/8ths respectively, on the silver price in London, coming through at 53 1/2d. per oz. against the last quotation of 48s. 1/2d. Rates were strong, particularly so on the 12th when it became known that silver had risen to 36d., a record since the late seventies; exchange on London gained a further three farthings and on America gold dollar 81 1/2 on the following day. The top rates were, however, short-lived, quotations going down in the same morning by 1/2d. and gold dollar 1.

One of the results of the rise in silver that was immediately felt was a keen demand for Rupees, a rise in the sterling value of which was regarded as probable. As it subsequently turned out, the market correctly gauged the position, the Rupee rate being raised to 13 1/2/32d. Business was done on the 16th at 235/32d, but the rate dropped to 210 on the 14th.

With the exception of the above and the pen rate, which fell 1 point on the 20th, and also the gain on the franc rate from 5.10 1/2 to 5.22 1/2 on the 20th due to the higher cross rate, quotations remained unchanged from the 13th to 20th; sterling at 3s. 6 1/4d. and gold dollars at 82 3/4.

The market, however, developed a firm undertone, and operators on most days were more inclined to sell than to buy, although the London price of silver reacted considerably, the quotations there for published locally being 55 1/2d., 53 1/2d. and 53 1/2d. on the 14th, 19th and 20th respectively.

Disregarding the rise in Guilders to 20 1/2 on the 21st, the only change on that date was the fall in the gold dollar rate to 82 1/2; the drop of 25 cents brought the quotation on America nearer the prevailing rate between London and New York. Gold Dollars were weak, buyers predominating with business reported for cash under the rate. In sterling very little was done, buyers' idea of

the current rate for August falling short by an eighth of the rate at which sellers were willing to operate.

The opening rate for T/T on London on the 22nd was unchanged, but to discount the changes in the cross-rate gold dollars were brought down by 1/4 point to 21 1/4 and francs by 1/2 a point; on the other hand, francs were put up by 14 1/2 cent ms. to 3.37. Silver continued its downward course, the quotation which reached Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon being 52s. 7 1/2d. The market was flat for a considerable portion of the day, and weakened a good deal on receipt of the silver wire from London, which had again depreciated—this time by 1/2d. to 51d. Gold dollars were much sought after under the rate, but sellers were conspicuous by their absence.

The surprise in the market on the 23rd was the sterling rate, which opened unchanged at 3s. 6 1/4d.; T/T on America was lowered to 81s. 3/4d. and on Batavia to 200. Francs were once more put up, the rate being 3.35. Silver was quoted at 51 1/2d., a rise of a farthing on the rate of the preceding day. There was not much doing in the market, but, following Shanghai, which had risen 1/2s., rates were fairly steady for near delivery.

Quotations opened unchanged on the 24th; the market was steady, but only a small business was put through in sterling at slightly over rate for near delivery. Silver was quoted at 51 1/2d. Exchange has been decidedly against exporters during the period under consideration; the strength in the rates and the uncertainty of the position due to the soaring in the price of silver by about 10d., its subsequent drop of a little short of 6d., making it almost a gamble to quote "chiff" prices over a long interval, which, unfortunately, has been necessary, because of the telegraphic delays. Without considering the large increase in the cost of export cargo which, as is well known, has not been so far fully met by the consuming centres, the difference in exchange alone between opening and closing rates is about 3 1/2 per cent. in sterling, about 2 1/2 per cent. in gold dollars, and this extra cost in "financing" if it may be so termed, exporters can ill afford to bear.

It is fortunate that exchange has practically not followed the erratic course of silver, otherwise the small business put through would have been impossible. Based on the last known price of silver the T/T rate on London of 3s. 6 1/4d. is 2 1/2d. under parity, but, in view of the continued prohibition in the Colony of the export of dollars, this is merely of academic interest.

HONGKONG SUGAR IN 1918.—Hongkong sugar importers and refiners had a very satisfactory season in 1918; the turnover was considerably above normal and the trade as otherwise profitable (says *Commerces Reports*). Less sugar was sent to Europe than in other war years, but the demand for Java sugar and for Hongkong refined in China—especially in North China—was particularly good, and heavy imports into Hongkong were the result. Demand in China fell off towards the close of the year because of restricted credits and tightness in the Chinese money market due to the scarcity of silver, and at the same time there was an abnormal rise in the price of Java sugars. The result was that considerable stocks were left on hand in Hongkong and Chinese ports, and the outlook for 1919 is less favourable than the last year might have justified.

Mr. P. A. Cox, an old Shanghai resident, who has retired from the army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, has returned to the northern port to relieve Mr. Ryan, in charge of the Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Barber, who will be remembered for the good work he formerly did in China, is retiring from the honorary membership of the famous Leys School at Cambridge, after twenty-one years' service. Dr. Barber believes that no headmaster should continue in office after sixty years of age. He has stayed one year beyond his limit because of the war, but leaves next term to become President of the Wesleyan Conference.

The annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association was brought to a successful conclusion on May 18th. Dr. S. A. Ransom became the winner, for the fourth time, of the Grand Aggregate, with 538 points out of a possible 725, 10 points below his record score of 1916. Mr. R. I. Ho, of the Japanese Co., won the Ladies' Prize, the Bull's Eye Prize, the Grand Aggregate of "D" Class, and was first in deliberate firing competition No. 7.

A proclamation appearing in the *Gazette* prohibits for a further period of one year, from May 28th, the exportation from the Colony of Hongkong, or to be carried coast-wise within the mid Colony, of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, sulphur and saltpetre, until the prohibition is revoked or unless permission has been obtained under Section 4 of the military stores (Exportation) Ordinance of 1862.

Lord Dysart writes to *The Times*:—I understand that most of the medical profession are agreed that Chinese tea is less detrimental to the nervous and digestive systems than the teas from India and Ceylon. If this be true, the proposal of the Government to give preference to the latter is practically putting a very heavy subsidy on nervous and digestive disorders. Is not this very curious indeed on the part of a Government that is inaugurating a Ministry of Health?

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850

TELEPHONE 1741

GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

WE OFFER

VALUE AND QUALITY

AT POPULAR PRICES IN

SPORTS SHOES

IN ALL MEN'S SIZES.

TENNIS SHOES

BEST RED RUBBER SOLES, SEWN AND STUCK.

WHITE CANVAS, \$8.00. &amp; BUCKSKIN, \$13.50.

YACHTING SHOES

WHITE CANVAS "KEDS" RUBBER SOLES \$3.75 pair.

WHITE CANVAS BEST ROPE SOLES \$4.50 pair.

GOLF SHOES

THE WALK OVER GOLF EXTRA LIGHT YET

STRONG WITH SPECIAL GRIPS \$10.00 per pair.

WHITE WASHING BELTS

1 1/2" WEB WITH DETACHABLE BUCKLE.

All sizes \$1.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

3 Nights only — Mon., Tues. &amp; Wed. — 3 Nights only

9.15 p.m.

GREAT PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PRODUCTION

A. H. Woods

presents

PEGGY HYLAND

in

"THE OTHER WOMAN"

in 5 parts.

AMERICAN GAZETTE 86.

etc., etc.

Wednesday Matinee, May 28th, at 5.15 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

"A DOG'S LIFE."

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

(141)

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2386.

Manufactory—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K388.

(48)

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

New stock just received

in SMART DESIGNS

in TAFFETA, FLANNEL

ZEPHYR, OXFORD,

etc., etc.



WITH STIFF  
OR SOFT  
DOUBLE  
CUFF.





## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG JUNIOR TENNIS LEAGUE.

WILL the Secretaries of the Clubs who have entered this league, please communicate their names and telephone numbers to the Hon. Secretary (H. J. HENNESSY), H. M. Naval Yard. [801]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchaulders, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 13 & 15, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, Des Vaux Road CENT. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [802]

## WANTED.

OLD ESTABLISHED British Firm requires fully experienced EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first-class references need apply. Write—Box No. 803, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [803]

## WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK. Apply to— "H.K." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [804]

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on May 27th, 1919. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on May 28th, 1919. Persons tendering to state alternatively the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Local Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London. The tenderers to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company. Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lieut. Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [805]

## A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 9293. FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, May 27th, 1-19, at 2.30 P.M., ONE OF THE LARGEST AND OLDEST STOCKS OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS EVER PLACED ON AN AUCTION FLOOR FOR SALE. A Large Variety of 3-coloured and 6-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases, and Figures, etc., including Incense Burners of Sung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Crystal, Agate and Jadestone Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a number of Snuff Bottles. Also, Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings and Kakemonos and a long line of Sundries. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [824]

## A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 9292. FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, May 29th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Comprising:— Wardrobes, chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Desks, Crockery and Glassware, Rugs, Curios, Type-writers, 1 Piano, by John Broadwood & Sons, and a long line of Sundries. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from Saturday, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, MAY 31st, at 4 P.M., not Wednesday next, as previously advertised. S. E. GRIMSTONE, Hon. Secretary. [800] Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

## PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and FURNITURE, June 1st. Apply— DENNIS & BOWLEY. [796]

## TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st. NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK. Apply to— W. L. PATTENDEN, Gilman & Co., Ltd., 84, Des Vaux Road Central. [797]

## TO LET.

A the PEAK, with immediate possession, NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to— H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court. [735]

## TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition. Address— "A.B." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [869]

## TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak. Apply to— PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING. [823]

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence. For particulars apply to— "X.Y.Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [834]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A Four-Roomed House in Gordon Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [81]

## WANTED.

COMPETENT ENGINEER with Good Shop Training for Local Engineering Works. Apply stating experience and salary required to— Box No. 777, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [777]

## FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE GARAGE, with all appurtenances, and a Fire saw, Car used only 14 months. No reasonable offer will be refused. Owner leaving Colony. Apply— Box 778, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [778]

## G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads. Tel. K. 3. Tel. Address: Palace. TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE. Special Arrangement for Families on Application to: I. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor. [109]

## INTIMATIONS

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1919. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD., JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [780]

## SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, (HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY—BERLIN, FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHRHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on or before SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1919.

## C. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [785]

## LLOYD'S REGISTERED OF SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned JOHN LAMBERT, Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDNER, M.I.N.A., Ship Surveyor, and Mr. T. S. MORRISON, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, appointed from New York to this port. JOHN LAMBERT, LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [795]

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Hon. Secretary. [739]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KUMSANG" having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by May 27th, at Noon will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [788]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON. 18, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [81]

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST. By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE. Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Play of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. REXFORD. Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superintendents, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home. PRICE ..... \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BROWNE & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## INTIMATION



## WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

and Palatable Drink. Particularly

suited for Tennis, Shooting and

Bathing Parties.

Bottles \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits 70 Cts.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 436.

## BIRTH.

BRANCH.—At Government Civil Hospital, on May 24th, to Capt. and Mrs. E. R. BRANCH, a son. [798]

## MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—OUTRAM.—At the Congregational Church, Sainthorpe, Lines, on March 29th, 2nd-Lieut. J. ARNOLD DAWSON, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson, Alston, Cumberland, to EDITH MAY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Outram, Frodingham, Lines.

## DEATHS.

CARVALHO.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, on the 24th inst, ALICIA MARIA, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. de Carvalho, Amoy, Shanghai, and Manila, papers please copy. Funeral will pass the monument at 5.15 this evening. [806]

KAY.—At the Peak Hospital, on May 25th, NELLY HENDERSON KAY, of Edinburgh, aged 27 years. [799]

TROUB.—At Portsmouth, England, on March 17th, ANN, the beloved wife of Alfred Baldwin Troad, aged 70 years.

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 26TH, 1919.

## SOCIALISM OR INDIVIDUALISM?

SINCE the time of Plato philosophers, both professional and amateur, have amused themselves with devising schemes for the better government of the world, thus indicating a dissatisfaction with the social organization of the time. At first these imaginings had but little relation to practical affairs; that is to say, no attempt was made to put them into practice or to inculcate them as ultimate aims which should be striven for; but gradually, with the increasing complexity of civic relations, there arose reformers whose aims were towards some such reorganization as the dreamers had dreamt. More especially has this been the case since industrialization became the leading factor in political organization. No doubt if we were removed far enough from "this scheme of things" it would be possible to see clearly a direct tendency running through man's activities; to trace a clear line of subconscious thought aiming at one object, which, if never ultimate, was at least the road to be traversed to attain a still more distant object. It has been the object of Sociology to trace and identify the main currents of man's movements in the work of co-ordination, and if it has not been very successful this does not imply by any means, that success is not to be attained. The difficulty is that most of the sociologists differ as to what is the main current. The Utilitarians identified it as the search for the greatest good for the greatest number, and nowadays we are not so ready to denounce this with Carlyle as "pig-philosophy." The hero and his worshipper have fallen on evil times, perhaps because of a lack of discrimination in the choice of heroes. Carlyle selected his heroes on the principle, apparently, that any strong man who did something, no matter whether it was good or bad, was to be included in the list, but the moral lapses of such heroes have come so home to us to-day that we are inclined to throw over heroes altogether and put our trust in the ordinary man. After contemplating the ruin accomplished by a foolish Kaiser and remembering the ruin wrought by an ambitious NAPOLEON, there is some reason for thinking that the ordinary man, if not so brilliant, is a safer guide. Thus hero-worship to-day is more and more on the decline, and "pig-philosophy" is more and more becoming popular. All modern schemes for the amelioration of social conditions are based on the principle that it is in this world we "find our happiness or not at all." They demand the greatest good for the greatest number, and in including means for intellectual development they do so only because this is one of the means whereby it is thought that greater worldly happiness can be attained. Perhaps if there is any political tendency which can be traced more clearly than another it is the tendency towards decentralization. To some extent this seems like a return to conditions which might be supposed to prevail among mankind in a primitive state, but it may well be that centralization has reached its limits of benefit, or, rather, exceeded them, and that man is retracing his path. Yet centralization is a very old principle in politics. The ancient empires were ruled by means of instructions given from the centre, which, however they were influenced by the advice of the local administrators, were yet the opinions of a central body—sometimes, if the ruler were a strong character, of only one man. The evils associated with this led to the first step in decentralization—the appointment of representatives from each locality, at first as an advisory body and later as the actual originators of the laws, which received the nominal sanction of the ruler. Along with this decentralization of power there have arisen many local bodies which have been granted limited powers of making regulations applicable to their own localities, and there are constant demands for an enlargement of these powers to cover activities in other directions. There are also demands for the reconstitution of legislative bodies which have long been abolished. Ireland, for example, demands a parliament which can make laws only applicable to Ireland, and if it had not been for the unfortunate division among Irishmen she would undoubtedly have had it before now. From this step there logically arise separate parliaments for Scotland and Wales, further depriving the central body of its legislative powers. From one point of view this tendency is explainable by the failure of the central organization to afford adequate recognition to minorities. Majority government is based on the principle that the desires of the major part of the people shall be carried out. On all matters which concern the people as a whole the principle is unassailable, although even then a mere majority is an unsafe guide; but in matters which concern only one section of the people there is obvious unfairness in demanding that before their wishes are granted they shall convince all the other sections of the population that they are legitimate. Majority rule, it is thus being felt, is only good up to a certain point, a point somewhat hard to fix but broadly definable as limited by legislation on purely national affairs. In Russia it would seem that an experiment in decentralization on a still larger scale is being tried. Soviet councils are appointed by each district which discuss

all legislation and send representatives to a central Soviet council which represents the nation as a whole. This would suggest separate parliaments for each locality, which would elect the representative to the central body and would also discuss all measures before the country, thus keeping their representative in touch with local feeling. It has often been objected to in our present system of election that when once a member is returned he is responsible to no one. He may or may not represent the majority opinion of his constituency on any measure, and he may even change his opinions without feeling himself being called upon to resign. At the same time, of course, he can never fault his constituents without the risk of losing his seat at the next election. How far the tendency towards decentralization can be carried, practically it is difficult to decide. Logically, it leads to individualism. As the powers of the central body decline so it may be supposed, will the powers of the local bodies be delegated to minor bodies, until at last there emerges the self-governed State which philosophical Anarchists are fond of depicting. WILLIAM MORRIS, although he classed himself as a Socialist, drew a picture of such a State in his "News from Nowhere," that is if we take individualism to include communism. Socialism, while also including communism, is in some notable respects a directly opposite policy, since it is based on the authority of the State, which is to be given powers to regulate man's life down to the minutest detail. The application of Socialist principles can be seen all over the world in State-ownership of one kind or another. In many cases, however, such State-ownership is merely a means of obtaining revenue and does not imply any desire for a fairer distribution of profits or ameliorated conditions of labour, which are the ideas underlying State-ownership from the Socialist point of view. Legislation which appears Socialist on the surface, therefore, may on examination, prove to have no Socialist intent, and thus the trend towards Socialism is not so great as would appear. At most it is confined to the regulation of wages in a few industries and stray enactments like the law providing for old-age pensions. Socialism demands the destruction of capitalism and universal State-ownership for the benefit of the people, not for the purpose of increasing the State revenue. Of these, say in countries where there has been a complete subversion of the social organization, there can hardly be said to be any indication at present. Capitalism reigns supreme, and with so many interests in its support there is little probability of its downfall. The prospects are thus all on the side of individualism—that decentralization of power which would allow of local legislation to cover local affairs, and the removal of legislation which was injurious or unnecessary.

Prince Yugala, and his suite left for Singapore, en route for Bangkok, on Saturday by the *Djibouti*. Mr. E. V. D. Parr is gazetted as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Tutcher. Mr. Trueman, Leading Recorder of the Dockyard, and Mr. Perry, Electrical Supervisor, who are leaving for Hong Kong by the *Yugala* shortly, were each presented with a silver tea-set on Friday last by their brother officers of the Dockyard. The Polo Gymkhana, which was to have been held at the Racecourse on Saturday, May 24th, has been postponed until Saturday, May 31st. The decision was arrived at owing to the soft state of the course, which would have been damaged if the gymkhana had been held.

As already announced in our columns, regulations have been issued to the effect that "a person shall not, unless specially authorised for the time being by the Admiralty or Board of Trade, act in the capacity of master or person in charge of a British merchant ship unless he is a natural-born British subject and the son of parents both of whom were at the time of his birth either natural-born British subjects or British subjects by naturalization."

We regret to record the death, which occurred at the Peak Hospital, shortly after midnight on Saturday, of Miss N. H. Kay, of Edinburgh, a sister of Mr. W. Kay, of Queen's College. About three years ago Miss Kay came out East to her sister, Mrs. Bishop, wife of the Inspector of Schools in the F.M.S., and taught in the Diocesan School at Kuala Lumpur with Miss Pope, sister of the late Rev. Mr. Pope, of Kowloon. As she became unwell she left for Home, stopping en route in this Colony for the winter season. Here her health improved, until a short time ago, when she contracted a chill. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley.

Considering the standard of music produced by Mr. T. A. Martin at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Friday night, the attendance was discouraging. Mr. Martin, who is an ex-pupil of Mr. Drman Fuller, was at his best in his interpretation of "Nevins' 'A Water Scene' and 'Pavane' Postlude. Moderate use of the stops was extremely clever. The singing of the girls of the Diocesan School was much appreciated, especially in Rodney's 'Calvary.' Mr. Laurie Owen, ex-bandmaster of the Middlesex Regiment, who was to have rendered two 'cello solos, was unable to do so owing to indisposition.



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Name), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KELPWAIR & BUCKMILL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 27th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 27th May, Noon.	
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"CHENG TU"	On 28th May, Noon.	
WIRAIWAI, CHEFOO, N. H. WANG & T. S. H. "HUICHOW"	"HUICHOW"	On 28th May, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"HUNTING"	On 28th May, Noon.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 1st June, 11 A.M.	
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd June, Noon.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 3rd June, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 5th June, Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 38

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKUN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY,	27th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY	30th May, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

S.S.	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	DATE
"VENEZUELA"	...	June 18th, 1919.
"EQUADOR"	...	July 16th, 1919.
"COLOMBIA"	...	Aug. 13th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Charter Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	28th May, Noon.	30th June	8th July.
NOVARA	7th August	9th Sept.	18th Sept.

## FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about

## FOR

## CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... early June ... June

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS. ... Leave Hongkong about ...

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vieux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 Tons	8th June, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SADU MARU ... 12,560 Tons	17th June, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons	21st June, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 Tons	18th July, at 11 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons	30th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	YOKOHAMA MARU ... 12,340 Tons	14th June, at Noon.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 12,760 Tons	26th June, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TATSUNO MARU ... 14,830 Tons	28th May, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KIRIN MARU No. 2 ... 7,760 Tons	Tues. 27th May.
	ROBOKU MARU ...	SAT. 14th June.
	RANGOON MARU ... 11,540 Tons	WED. 26th June.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers  
"FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU"  
and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,020 Tons ... 22nd June, at 11 A.M.  
† KATORI MARU ... 20,000 Tons ... 13th July, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	10,000	June 26th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 12th
ISEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

These Steamers are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2774 and 2775. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 12th June
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 14,000	On or about 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURTET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"AMUR MARU" ... End of May.
"ANDES MARU" ... Call Marseilles.	Tuesday, 10th June
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"GANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th May.
"BURMA MARU" ...	Tuesday, 27th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"GANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th May.
"BURMA MARU" ...	Tuesday, 27th May.
SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.	"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.	"NANKIN G MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"DAITOKU MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"BOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June, at 10 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.  
"NANKING" ... June 14th, 1919.  
"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street.  
Tel. 1844.



